

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CAROL ADELBERG, et ux., ARTHUR ADELBERG,

Plaintiff,

NOTICE OF CROSS-MOTION

-vs-


Case No. 08-Civ-3291

MERCK & CO., INC.,

Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the attorney affirmation of Ronald R. Benjamin, dated the 15th day of April, 2008, and the Defendant's Notice of Removal and exhibits, and the accompanying Memorandum of Law, dated April 15, 2008, and upon all the pleadings and prior proceedings heretofore had, served and/or filed herein, plaintiff will cross-move this Court, before the Honorable George B. Daniels at a date to be set by the Court, in the United States Courthouse for the Southern District of New York, for an order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1447(c) remanding this action back to the New York State Supreme Court for the County of New York from which it was improperly removed by defendant Merck & Co., Inc., on the grounds of alleged fraudulent joinder and other allegations of tactically avoiding removal, and will seek such other and further relief as is just and proper.

Dated: April 15, 2008
Binghamton, New York


RONALD R. BENJAMIN / Fed. Bar No. 101131
LAW OFFICE OF RONALD R. BENJAMIN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
126 Riverside Drive, P. O. Box 607
Binghamton, New York 13902
607/772-1442

TO: Theodore V. H. Mayer, Esq.
Vilia B. Hayes, Esq.
Robb W. Patryk, Esq.
HUGHES HUBBARD & REED LLP
Attorneys for Defendant Merck & Co., Inc.
One Battery Park Plaza
New York, New York 10004-1482

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CAROL ADELBERG, et ux., ARTHUR ADELBERG,

Plaintiff,

ATTORNEY AFFIRMATION

-vs-

Case No. 08-Civ-3291

MERCK & CO., INC.,

Defendant.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF BROOME)

RONALD R. BENJAMIN, an attorney duly admitted to practice in the State of New York,
hereby affirms under penalty of perjury as follows:

1. I am the attorney for the plaintiff and make this affirmation in support of plaintiff's opposition to the defendant's motion to stay the proceedings pending a decision on transfer by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation.
2. This affirmation further supports the plaintiff's instant cross-motion to remand this action back to the New York State Supreme Court for the County of New York from which it was removed by defendant Merck & Co., Inc., on the grounds of alleged tactical avoidance of removal, which appears to also suggest fraudulent joinder.
3. Plaintiff was originally named in the caption of a multi-plaintiff action filed on April 29, 2005, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, entitled Carol Adelberg, et ux., Arthur Adelberg and Antonio Amendoeira, et ux., Maria Amendoeira, v. Pfizer, Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pfizer, Inc., and Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pharmacia Corporation, and Merck & Co., Index No. 006682/2005, as confirmed by Merck's Acknowledgment of Service, annexed hereto as **Exhibit A.**

006682/2005, as confirmed by Merck's Acknowledgment of Service, annexed hereto as **Exhibit A**.

4. By Administrative Order dated April 14, 2006, all cases seeking damages for ingestion of Bextra, Celebrex and Vioxx, whether alone or in combination, were assigned to the Hon. Shirley W. Kornreich for the purpose of coordination for all purposes. *See Administrative Order, annexed as last document in Merck's Ex. 4., at page 1.*

5. As Merck appears to concede in its moving papers, it did not seek to remove the original complaint during the one-year period after it was filed, nor the separate complaint during the one-year period after it was filed.

6. On its face, the complaint alleges product liability and fraud claims against defendant Merck & Co., as well as Pfizer, Inc., arising out of the plaintiff's ingestion of their respective drugs Vioxx and Celebrex. *Id., at paras. 15-16.* It is clear from the complaint that plaintiff alleged indivisible injury based on the same personal injury risks posed by these two drugs.

7. The complaint alleges plaintiff "ingested the drug Bextra in or about 2004, as directed by her physicians and in accordance with the respective manufacturer's instructions." *Complaint, Merck Ex. 1, at para. 16.* Her ingestion of Celebrex at the 200 mg daily dose in 2002 is documented in medical records. *See Exhibit B.*

8. On the face of the original multi-plaintiff complaint and the instant separate action complaint, it is clear plaintiff did not sue any physician, salesman distributor or fictitious John Doe; rather, they confirm she sued as co-defendants only the manufacturers of the other Cox-II inhibitor drugs plaintiff ingested, manufactured and marketed by Merck's competitor, Pfizer

9. Further, the complaints allege both the plaintiff and defendant Pfizer are citizens of the State of New York (*Notice of Removal, at para. 5*), and defendant's removal papers do not in any respect indicate there is any evidence that defendant Pfizer is not a citizen of New York State as

alleged in the complaint at the time of filing. Instead, defendant Merck appears to concede diversity of citizenship was not a basis for federal jurisdiction in this case at the time either the original or amended complaint was filed, and claims the Stipulation that discontinued plaintiff's claims against its co-defendant Pfizer almost three years later was some kind of "tactical avoidance."

10. Merck is or should be fully aware there is ongoing nationwide litigation against the Pfizer defendants, as well as multidistrict litigation, and that on November 19, 2007, the Honorable Charles R. Breyer issued an opinion holding that the "plaintiffs have not presented scientifically reliable evidence that Celebrex causes heart attacks or strokes when ingested at the 200 milligram a day dose." IN RE: BEXTRA AND CELEBREX MARKETING SALES PRACTICES AND PRODUCT LIABILITY LITIGATION (MDL No. 1699), 524 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1169, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85382 at *40 (N.D.CA 2007).

11. Judge Breyer's order came within days after the Compliance Motion Order entered by Special Master Fern M. Smith cited by Merck, which required expedited compliance with discovery requirements of Case Management Order No. 6 within 21 days. *See Merck's Ex. 4 annexed to the Notice of Removal*. However, it is clear Judge Breyer's decision intervened and had a clear impact on the viability of the plaintiff's claims based on her ingestion of Celebrex.

12. Indeed, thereafter, Pfizer filed a motion for failure to comply with Judge Smith's expedited order, and it was not until March 5, 2008, that plaintiff's counsel signed the Stipulation of Dismissal with Prejudice Against Pfizer Defendants. *See Stipulation annexed as Ex. 2 to Notice of Remand*.


13. However, it is significant that, on February 25, 2008, prior to executing the Stipulation, counsel for plaintiff filed a cross-motion for an extension of time based on the fact that "Judge Breyer's decision and the overlapping events...have clearly raised significant issues as to the

likelihood of success of each of the plaintiff's claims [based on Celebrex]" which required him to evaluate the individual claims and identify claims that should be discontinued and advise the plaintiffs of the same. *See annexed hereto as **Exhibit C**, Attorney Affirmation (without exhibit) in support of cross-motion, at paras. 6-7.*

14. In view of the aforesaid matters confirming there was no fraudulent joinder or tactical avoidance that supports removal beyond the one-year period, it is respectfully requested that this Court should DENY the defendant's motion for a stay since the rules provide plaintiff without thirty days within which to file a motion to remand, and this Court is the only court that currently has jurisdiction over this case.

15. Moreover, this Court should GRANT the plaintiff's cross-motion to remand this action to the New York State Supreme Court for the County of New York, in the coordinated litigation before Judge Kornreich which will obviate the transfer of this case.

Dated: April 15, 2008
Binghamton, New York



RONALD R. BENJAMIN Fed.Bar No. 101131
LAW OFFICE OF RONALD R. BENJAMIN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
126 Riverside Drive, P. O. Box 607
Binghamton, New York 13902
607/772-1442

**Exhibit
A**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

-----X
CAROL ADELBERG, et ux. ARTHUR ADELBERG,
and ANTONIO AMENDOEIRA, et ux., MARIA
AMENDOEIRA,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

PFIZER, INC., PHARMACIA CORPORATION, a
wholly-owned subsidiary of PFIZER, INC.,
PHARMACIA & UPJOHN COMPANY, a wholly-
owned subsidiary of PHARMACIA CORPORATION,
and MERCK & CO., INC.,

Defendants.

-----X
TO: Merck & Co., Inc.
One Merck Drive, P.O. Box 100, WS3AB-05
Whitehouse Station, New Jersey 08889-0100

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY MAIL
OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT

Index No.: 006682/05

Date Filed: April 29, 2005

I received a summons and complaint in the above captioned matter at _____

Please check one of the following:

1. ☒ I am not in the military service.
2. ☐ I am in the military service, and my rank, serial number and branch of service are as follows:

Rank: _____

Serial Number: _____

Branch: _____

TO BE COMPLETED REGARDLESS OF MILITARY STATUS:

Date: May 25, 2005
(Date this Acknowledgment is executed)

I affirm the above as true under penalty of perjury.

Signature: Vilia B. Hayes

Print Name: VILIA B. HAYES

Address: HUGHES HUBBARD + REED LLP
One Battery Park Plaza, NY NY 10004

Name of Defendant for which acting: Merck & Co. Inc.

Position with Defendant for which acting (i.e., officer, attorney, etc.)

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL BLANKS INCLUDING DATES

**Exhibit
B**

IRWIN INGWER, M.D., F.A.C.P.

STEVEN BOURLA, M.D.

RON KASTNER, M.D.

JASON F. HAMMER, D.D.S., M.D.

NAME

Adelberg, Carol

MEDICATION SHEET

DATE STARTED	DRUG DOSAGE	DATE STOPPED/CHANGE
11/16/02	Ultracet #30 $\dot{\bar{t}}$ Q8h per pain	931-7741
11/16/02	Celebrex 200mg #60 $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO BID per pain	
1/28/03	Zerax 15gr Apply 6x day affected area	
3/16/03	Lexapro	
4/1/03	Lexapro 10mg #90 $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO QD x2	PV
4/1/03	Vioxx 25mg #90 PO QD x2	PV
7/10/03	Keflex 500mg #25 $\dot{\bar{t}}$ BID -	931-7741 (AM)
10/28/03	Vioxx - 25mg $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO QD #90	K3 Mailed
10/28/03	Lexapro 10mg $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO QD #90	K3 Mailed
10/29/03	Percocet 5/325 #30 $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO Q8h per pain	Plu
10/30/03	Flexril 5mg $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO BID #60 per	931-7741 (AM)
12/22/03	Lexapro 20mg $\dot{\bar{t}}$ PO QD #90 x3	pt P/U
10/1/04	hup B #1	
2-14-05	Lexapro 20mg 1 PO QD #90 x3	PF Mailed to pt. (AM)
	hup B #2	
	hup B #3	
10/6/05	Lexapro 20mg 1 PO QD #90 x3	Mailed to pt (AM)
12/28/05	Lexapro 20mg 1 PO QD #90 3 PF	mail to pt (AM)
9/16/06	Lexapro 20mg 1 PO QD #90 3 PF	mail to pt (AM)
10/25/06	Lexapro 500mg 1 PO QD #90	mail to pt (AM)
7/10/07	Lexapro 20mg 1 PO QD #90 x3	Mailed (AM)

**Exhibit
C**

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

IN RE: NEW YORK BEXTRA AND CELEBREX
PRODUCT LIABILITY LITIGATION

Index No. 762000/06

Hon. Shirley W. Kornreich

THIS DOCUMENT APPLIES ONLY TO CASES
LISTED IN APPENDIX A TO MOVING PAPERS
(RE: COMPLIANCE MOTION NO. 2)

ATTORNEY AFFIRMATION

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF BROOME)

RONALD R. BENJAMIN, an attorney duly admitted to practice law before the courts of the State of New York, hereby affirms under penalties of perjury, except as to matters stated upon information and belief, as follows:

1. I am the attorney for certain plaintiffs as identified and listed in Appendix A to the Compliance Motion No. 2 of defendants Pfizer Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, and G. D. Searle, LLC (collective "Pfizer defendants"), seeking to dismiss their claims against the Pfizer defendants with prejudice for failing to comply with Case Management Order No. 6 and the Order entered by the Special Master, United States District Judge Fern M. Smith (Ret.), on November 5, 2007.

2. This affirmation supports opposition to the motion as well as the plaintiffs' cross-motion for an extension of time of sixty (60) days to comply with the requirements set forth the aforesaid orders on which the motion is based.

3. As this Court is no doubt aware, approximately two weeks after Mag. Smith entered

the aforesaid order, the Honorable Charles R. Breyer, United States District Judge presiding over MDL No. 1699, entered a lengthy opinion dated November 19, 2007, in which he held:

After carefully considering the parties' memoranda and evidence, and the testimony offered at the hearing, the Court concludes that plaintiffs have not presented scientifically reliable evidence that Celebrex causes heart attacks or strokes when ingested at the 200 milligram a day dose.

In Re: Bextra and Celebrex Marketing Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85382, at *40 (N.D.Cal. 2007).

4. Moreover, in the interim, the Honorable Eldon Fallon, presiding over the Vioxx MDL No. 1657, entered Pre-Trial Order No. 28, which announced a Master Settlement Agreement and imposed extensive requirements that were intended to and do affect the claims of plaintiffs with Vioxx claims pending in this Court. *See PTO 28 annexed as Exhibit A.*

5. Undersigned counsel is listed as representing twenty-one of the plaintiffs in Appendix A to the Pfizer defendant's motion, and also represents other plaintiffs before this Court who are not the subject of the motion.

6. As a result of Judge Breyer's decision and the overlapping events that have clearly raised significant issues as to the likelihood of success of each of the plaintiff's claims, your affiant has had to devote considerable time and effort to evaluate the individual claims of the plaintiffs he represents in the three different forums, and whether the claims of certain of the plaintiffs in this Court should be discontinued as a result of the impact of Judge Breyer's decision, thus obviating the necessity for compliance with CMO No. 6 or Magistrate Fern's order which was issued prior to Judge Breyer's decision and PTO 28 in the Vioxx MDL.

7. It is respectfully submitted that counsel should be afforded additional time to coordinate the effort to identify claims that should be discontinued, and to advise those plaintiffs

of the advice that they discontinue their claims, as well as to determine which plaintiff's claims, if any, should not be discontinued.


8. At this juncture, I can represent that I am ready to recommend discontinuance to a majority of the plaintiffs who are listed in Appendix A, but require additional time to handle this effort in a meaningful manner to preserve meritorious claims.

9. In according to this rules, I attempted to contact counsel for the Pfizer defendants, Christopher Strongosky, Esq., regarding this cross-motion and was advised he was not available today, and I have not received a return call from any attorney in his office.

10. It is respectfully submitted that the Pfizer defendants will be not prejudiced by the extension of time requested herein, particularly in light of the matters mentioned above.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully submitted that this Court should deny Compliance Motion No. 2 as to the plaintiffs represented by the Law Office of Ronald R. Benjamin who are listed in Appendix A, or, in the alternative, should enter a conditional order granting the plaintiffs represented by the Law Office of Ronald R. Benjamin an extension of time, to and including sixty (60) days after the March 6, 2008 return date, and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: February 25, 2008
Binghamton, New York



Ronald R. Benjamin
LAW OFFICE OF RONALD R. BENJAMIN
Attorneys for Certain Plaintiffs in Appendix A
126 Riverside Drive, P. O. Box 607
Binghamton, NY 13902-0607
607/772-1442

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CAROL ADELBERG, et ux., ARTHUR ADELBERG,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No.08-Civ-3291

MERCK & CO., INC.,

Defendant.

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO STAY PENDING A DECISION ON TRANSFER BY THE
JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTI-DISTRICT LITIGATION, AND
IN SUPPORT OF THE CROSS-MOTION PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. 1447(c)
TO REMAND THE INSTANT CASE TO THE NEW YORK STATE
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY FROM WHICH IT WAS REMOVED**

Plaintiff stays all proceedings pending a decision by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation, and further supports plaintiff's cross-motion to remand this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1447(c) back to the New York State Supreme Court for the County of New York from which it was improperly removed by defendant Merck & Co., Inc., on the grounds of alleged fraudulent joinder. Plaintiff respectfully submits that, because the removal to this Court is based solely on diversity jurisdiction, the cross-motion is dispositive as to the Court's lack of jurisdiction, and, therefore, it is proper to consider and grant this cross-motion despite the removing defendant's intention to seek transfer to multi-district litigation regarding its product.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Plaintiff was originally named in the caption of a multi-plaintiff action filed on April 29, 2005, in the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York, entitled Carol Adelberg, et ux., Arthur Adelberg and Antonio Amendoeira, et ux., Maria Amendoeira, v. Pfizer, Inc., Pharmacia

et ux., Arthur Adelberg and Antonio Amendoeira, et ux., Maria Amendoeira, v. Pfizer, Inc., Pharmacia Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pfizer, Inc., and Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Pharmacia Corporation, and Merck & Co., Index No. 006682/2005, as confirmed by Merck's Acknowledgment of Service. See Exhibit A to Attorney Affirmation of Ronald R. Benjamin ("Benjamin Aff. "). By Administrative Order dated April 14, 2006, all cases seeking damages for ingestion of Bextra, Celebrex and Vioxx, whether alone or in combination, were assigned to the Hon. Shirley W. Kornreich for the purpose of coordination for all purposes. See *Administrative Order, annexed as last document in Merck's Ex. 4., at page 1.* Thereafter, plaintiffs in multi-plaintiff complaint captions were required to file separate actions, and plaintiffs commenced a separate action by filing of the complaint with the New York Supreme Court for the County of New York on August 11, 2006. See *Complaint annexed as Exhibit 1 to Notice of Removal* As Merck appears to concede in its moving papers, it did not seek to remove the original complaint on fraudulent joinder grounds during the one-year period after it was filed, nor the separate complaint for the one-year period after it was filed.

On its face, the complaint alleges product liability and fraud claims against defendant Merck & Co., as well as Pfizer, Inc., arising out of the each plaintiff's ingestion of their respective drugs Vioxx and Celebrex. *Id., at paras. 15-16.* It is clear from the complaint that each plaintiff alleged indivisible injury based on the same personal injury risks posed by these two drugs. Defendant Merck has been provided with signed authorizations permitting it to obtain each plaintiff's pharmaceutical records, and has not supported its motion with any evidence each plaintiff did not, in fact, ingest Pfizer's drug as well as Merck's.

On the face of the original multi-plaintiff complaint and the instant complaint, it is clear each plaintiff did not sue any physician, salesman distributor or fictitious John Doe; rather, they confirm she sued only the manufacturers of the two Cox-II inhibitor drugs she ingested, one of which was

manufactured and marketed by Merck's competitor, Pfizer. The complaint alleged both the plaintiffs and defendant Pfizer are citizens of the State of New York, inasmuch as they both reside in the State of New York (*Notice of Removal, at para. 5*), and defendant's removal papers do not in any respect indicate there is any evidence that defendant Pfizer is not a citizen of New York State as alleged in the complaint at the time of filing. Instead, defendant Merck appears to concede that, absent the alleged fraudulent joinder, diversity of citizenship was not a basis for federal jurisdiction in this case at the time it was filed.

Plaintiffs turn to the facts alleged that provide the basis for the claims against Pfizer. The complaint alleges that each of the plaintiffs ingested the drugs Celebrex, Bextra and Vioxx. *Merck Ex. 1, Complaint, at paras. 15-16*. The ingestion of Celebrex at the 200 mg daily dose in 2002 is documented in medical records. *See Ex. B to Benjamin Aff.*

Merck is fully aware there is ongoing nationwide litigation against the Pfizer defendants, as well as multidistrict litigation, and that on November 19, 2007, the Honorable Charles R. Breyer issued an opinion holding that the "plaintiffs have not presented scientifically reliable evidence that Celebrex causes heart attacks or strokes when ingested at the 200 milligram a day dose." IN RE: BEXTRA AND CELEBREX MARKETING SALES PRACTICES AND PRODUCT LIABILITY LITIGATION (MDL No. 1699), 524 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1169, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85382 at *40 (N.D.CA 2007).

Judge Breyer's order came within days after the Compliance Motion Order entered by Special Master Fern M. Smith, which required expedited compliance with discovery requirements of Case Management Order No. 6 within 21 days. *See Merck's Ex. 4 annexed to the Notice of Removal*. However, Judge Breyer's decision intervened and clearly impacted the viability of the each plaintiff's claims based on her ingestion of Celebrex. Indeed, thereafter, Pfizer filed a motion for failure to comply with Judge Smith's expedited order. On February 25, 2008, counsel for plaintiffs filed a

cross-motion for an extension of time based on the fact that "Judge Breyer's decision and the overlapping events...have clearly raised significant issues as to the likelihood of success of each of the plaintiff's claims [based on Celebrex]" which required him to evaluate the individual claims and identify claims that should be discontinued and advise the plaintiffs of the same. *See Ex. C to Benjamin Aff., Attorney Affirmation, at paras. 6-7.* Thereafter, on March 5, 2008, plaintiff's counsel signed the Stipulation of Dismissal with Prejudice Against Pfizer Defendants. *See Ex. 2 to Notice of Remand.*

ARGUMENT

The Removing Defendant Has Failed to Meet its Burden to Show Entitlement to Removal Based on the Matters Alleged with Regard to Purported Fraudulent Joinder With Respect to the Claims Against Pfizer Within the First Year After the Complaint Was Filed, And Is Not Entitled to a Stay and Granting the Cross-Motion to Remand Would Properly Divest the Federal Courts of Jurisdiction to Transfer to the MDL.

Defendant Merck concedes its notice of removal does not meet the time limitations in the rules, and seeks to place the blame for the same on the plaintiffs. In this case, removal has occurred almost three years after the complaint was filed. In response, plaintiffs respectfully submit that, as the removing party, defendant Merck has "the burden of establishing that Pfizer is a nominal party and any doubts are to be resolved in favor of remand", since its notice of removal is tantamount to a claim that Pfizer was "joined for the sole purpose of destroying diversity." Marun Fashion and Sportswear, Inc., v. The Gillman Knitwear Co., 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 6298, at *1-2 (SDNY May 4, 1992). Indeed, it is respectfully submitted the law is well settled that:

"Removal statutes are construed narrowly and all uncertainties are resolved in favor of remand in order to promote the goals of federalism, restrict federal court jurisdiction, and support the plaintiff's right to choose the forum." *Curtin v. Port Auth. of New York*, 183 F. Supp. 2d 664, 667 (S.D.N.Y. 2002); accord *Somlyo v. J. Lu-Rob Enter., Inc.*, 932 F.2d

*1043, 1045-46 (2d Cir. 1991); Stamm v. Barclays Bank, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15781, No. 96 Civ. 5158 (SAS), 1996 WL 614087, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 1996); see Gilman v. BHC Sec., Inc., 104 F.3d 1418, 1428 (2d Cir. 1997). The removing party has the burden of demonstrating that federal jurisdiction exists. Grimo v. Blue Cross/Blue Shield, 34 F.3d 148, 151 (2d Cir. 1994); Curtin, 183 F. Supp. 2d at 667.*

Rubin v. Mastercard International, LLC, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20528, at *3 (SDNY Oct. 14, 2004).

Removing defendant Merck has failed to demonstrate that each plaintiff has not pled a cause of action against Pfizer. Merck, as the removing defendant, has not adduced any facts showing the medical literature raised no concerns as to the cardiovascular risks of Vioxx and Celebrex prior to each plaintiff's ingestion thereof. The safety and risks of Vioxx and Celebrex, which are selective cyclooxygenase 2 (COX-2) inhibitors, has been a matter of debate and ongoing study throughout the instant litigation. This is clearly confirmed by Judge Breyer's *Daubert* decision issued November 19, 2007.

In this case, the reason that Pfizer was stipulated out of the case was the ruling on expert testimony concerning 200 mg dose of Celebrex. Plaintiffs' complaint against Pfizer and Merck has been pending for almost three years, which, each plaintiff submits, supports remand in that more than a full year passed after plaintiffs filed the action.¹ The length of time these product liability claims have been pending evinces there was no fraudulent joinder or tactical avoidance despite the evolution of the litigation and the later events caused by Judge Breyer's decision.

Finally, plaintiffs respectfully submit this Court should grant the instant motion for remand particularly in light of the possible transfer to the Vioxx MDL No. 1657 as suggested by defendant Merck in its motion, since "judicial efficiency and economy are better served by this Court considering, ***before the case is transferred to the MDL Court***, the Motion to Remand." Barragan v. Warner-

¹*/Because these plaintiffs were the first plaintiffs named in the caption of the complaint, they retained the index number for that action, and, unlike the other plaintiffs in the caption, did not file a separate and second action since the same was unnecessary.

Lambert Co., 216 F.Supp.2d 627,630, 2002 U.S.Dist. LEXIS 16443, at *5 (WD Tex. 2002) [emphasis added]. "This Court, as transferor Court, retains exclusive jurisdiction until the § 1407 transfer becomes effective and as such, motions to remand should be resolved before the panel acts on the motion to transfer." *Tortola Restaurants, L.P. v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 987 F. Supp. 1186, 1189 (N.D. Cal. 1997).

There is a clear indication in the Judicial Panel's Rules of Procedure that:

... the pendency of a motion, order to show cause, conditional transfer order or conditional remand order before the Panel concerning transfer or remand of an action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1407 does not affect or suspend orders and pretrial proceedings in the district court in which the action is pending and does not in any way limit the pretrial jurisdiction of that court.

R. P. JPML 1.5 (2001). Moreover:


When notified of the filing of a motion for transfer, therefore, matters such as motions to dismiss or to remand, raising issues unique to the particular case, may be particularly appropriate for resolution before the Panel acts on the motion to transfer. The Panel has sometimes delayed ruling on transfer to permit the court in which the case is pending to decide critical, fully briefed and argued motions.

Manual for Complex Litigation, § 20.132, at 220-221 (4th Ed.) (emphasis added).

CONCLUSION

In view of the aforesaid matters, it is respectfully requested that the defendant's motion for a stay of these proceeding should be DENIED, and plaintiff's cross-motion to remand this action to the New York State Court in New York should be GRANTED.

Dated: April 15, 2008
Binghamton, New York


RONALD R. BENJAMIN Fed. Bar No. 101131.
LAW OFFICES OF RONALD R. BENJAMIN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
126 Riverside Drive, P. O. Box 607
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